



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.
TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1875.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

A later dispatch has been received in London in regard to the loss of the steamship Gothenburg. She was wrecked on Fureuax Island, in Bass Strait, between Van Diemen's Land and Australia. She had on board a crew of thirty-five men with eighty-five passengers, many of whom were women and children. The total number of saved so far as known is twenty-two. The ship had a large cargo, embracing three thousand ounces of gold.

In 1873 the imports of Rio de Janeiro coffee at New York from Brazil were 100,629,360 pounds, and of all other kinds, 52,187,309 pounds. In the whole United States for the year ending June 30, 1873, there were imported from Brazil 246,243,596 pounds, valued at \$30,861,906, and from all other countries for the same time, 87,040,605 pounds, valued at \$13,245,491.

An engine from Portland, Me., running under telegraphic orders, ran into a train from Lewiston on Saturday morning between Yarmouth Junction and North Yarmouth, smashing both engines, and injuring the engineer, baggage master and the fireman of the Boston train. Two of the men had legs broken, and the other an arm broken.

Gordon and Webster, who have returned from the Black Hills, deny that the Sioux City party remaining in the Hills are short of provisions. Letters brought by Gordon from nearly every member of the expedition state, it is said, that they have supplies to last until June.

The result of a formal examination, by order of the Department of Justice, of the official conduct of the United States District Attorney and of the Marshal of the Southern District of Mississippi, has been that both those officers will be removed and others appointed to their places.

At a meeting of Pacific Mail Directors, in New York city, yesterday, Sidney Dillon was elected permanent President and G. S. Scott Vice President. Geo. J. Furset, of the Panama Railroad, was chosen Director, in place of Cotton.

A Mobile telegram says that the sale of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, pending negotiation between the State of Alabama and the bondholders for a settlement of existing differences, has been postponed until the first Monday in April.

The Senate has not yet chosen a President pro tempore to take the place of Mr. Carpenter. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, and Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, are spoken of, and it is supposed that the first named will be chosen.

A telegram announces the formation of a Cabinet for France. M. Buffet is Vice President of the Council, M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, and the Duke d'Audiffert Pasquier has accepted the portfolio of the Interior.

Quite a severe action is reported to have taken place at Figueras, on the French frontier, between the Alfonsists and the Carlists, the former losing three hundred killed and wounded.

Mr. Henry Varley, the English evangelist from London, preached at the hippodrome, in New York, Sunday evening, to a congregation of about 7,000 people.

President Grant has nominated several cadets at large to West Point, to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations. He has also announced the cadets at large for 1876.

The court before which the Tilton-Beecher case is in progress was again adjourned yesterday in consequence of the sickness of the seventh juror.

At the municipal elections in Maine, yesterday, the Republicans carried Augusta, the Citizens ticket was elected in Belfast, and the Democrats were successful in Biddeford.

Major W. F. Wigg, in the executive office at the Gosport navy-yard, died suddenly of apoplexy last Friday.

The postoffice at Round Oak, Caroline county, has been discontinued, and papers must be sent to Fredericksburg, the nearest office.

Mr. B. B. Wright, of Caroline county, lost five sheep last week in consequence of a raid by the dogs.

The New York Herald announces that the health of Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, who is now in Europe, is restored.

Col. Herbert Sanford has been appointed official delegate of the British Commission to the United States Centennial Exhibition.

The Governor of Arkansas has appointed the 25th instant as a day of Thanksgiving.

A telegram from Rome announced the death of Cardinal Lorenzo Bartili.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of House bills were referred, among them the bill appointing commissioners of transportation.

The bills incorporating the town of Madison, in Madison county, and allowing Danville to issue bonds to pay a claim of Major W. T. Sutherland, were laid on the table.

The amendments of the House to the bill in relation to notaries taking deposition were agreed to.

It was reported inexpedient to attempt any change in the tobacco inspection laws at this session.

Upon the receipt of the Tax bill, it was determined that the Senate should meet daily at 11 a. m.

The House bill providing for working public roads was amended and sent to the House for concurrence.

The bill in reference to the claim of Virginia against the United States for advances made in 1812, was laid on the table.

The Senate agreed to the recommendation not to pass the bill providing for the selling of insolvent claims by a fiduciary.

It was resolved that it was unnecessary to legislate on the bill for the protection of the lives and limbs of citizens of Virginia against the officers and employees of railroads therein.

Bills were passed requiring sheep drovers to brand their sheep; to protect sheep in Rockingham county; and to allow the sale of the commons of Woodstock.

In the House of Delegates a number of Senate bills were referred.

The bill amending the Code in relation to issuing marriage licenses to minors was read.

Bills were passed incorporating the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Virginia; incorporating the town of Waterford in Loudoun county; incorporating the Border Grange Warehouse and Supply Company; amending the Code in relation to hunters; incorporating the Broadus College of Winchester; and amending the Code in relation to the service of executors in cases for the Commonwealth.

The bill to locate the accommodations of the Western Lunatic Asylum was postponed.

The Tax bill was taken up and considered till adjournment.

The Governor has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of the negro man, Robinson, who escaped from the jail of Caroline county, on the 24th of February, and who is charged with the murder of Eliza Roy.

Methodist Conferences.

In the Conference of the M. E. Church, South, in Washington, yesterday, a committee was appointed to suggest means to secure the full payment of the salaries of ministers, it being shown that there was an average loss of 12 1/2 per centum on the salaries due members of the Conference.

The Christian greetings of the Maryland annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church were received and two fraternal messengers to that conference, Revs. S. K. Cox and W. K. Boyle were appointed.

It was resolved that the conference recognize the ordinations of Rev. John Wade, late of the Baptist Church, and of Rev. R. A. McElhenny, late of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as valid for the work of an elder.

The Bible cause was then brought to the attention of the conference by Rev. Mr. Rowe, agent of the Virginia State Bible Society. He urged the support of the conference to the cause and described the work of the society, which employs eleven missionaries, and has distributed 60,000 copies of the Bible.

The order of the day, a proposal to strike out of the Discipline the words, "drunkenness or drinking spirituous liquors," and insert "making, buying, selling, or using as a beverage intoxicating liquors," and on making the change the vote stood yeas, clerical 65, lay 13; nays, clerical 47, lay 4. The result was ordered to be certified to the General Conference.

Rev. G. Simmons, of Maryland, and Andrew M. Cackley, of West Virginia, were admitted to the conference on trial.

The question of selecting the next place of meeting was taken up and Winchester was chosen.

Rev. Dr. Duncan, president, and Rev. A. G. Brown, secretary of Randolph Macon College, then made reports as to the condition of Randolph Macon College, and the subject was referred to the committee on education.

Rev. C. Shipley, treasurer of the board of missions, read the annual missionary reports, which showed that there had been assessed for missionary purposes \$11,602, and that there had been collected but \$5,897.58. Winchester district assessed \$1,161, paid in \$629.23; Rockingham district assessed \$983, paid in \$445.90; Lexington district assessed \$578, paid in \$285.75. The financial depression of the country was given as a reason for the falling off the collections. As many members of the conference wanted to discuss the report, it was by general consent laid over until this morning.

In the Conference of the M. E. Church, in session in Winchester, the Church Extension Committee made a report, which was considered highly gratifying, inasmuch as only 18 out of 125 churches failed to take up the collection. In ten years there had been contributed by this Conference \$20,000.

The Committee on Sunday Schools were glad to say that the interests of this department were in a prosperous condition. It was recommended that the pastor have supervision over the Sunday School, the uniform lesson or Berean leaves be adopted, and catechism well studied, besides other items of special interest in this direction. The report on education recommended "the constant patronage of our own colleges and seminaries, and deprecated the sending of our children to the educational institutions of the Roman Catholic Church."

Rev. A. J. Kynett addressed the Conference on the subject of the "Church Extension Society."

The distribution of the Preachers' Aid Society fund of \$3,200 was reported and approved by Conference.

A subscription of \$852, to be increased to \$1,000, for which Gen. J. S. Barry made himself responsible, was raised for the benefit of the Rev. D. W. Arnold.

The report on Sabbath observance was very radical, and urged in the strictest sense obedience to the command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." The committee on home missions distributed in appropriations \$5,000.

A report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was presented, urging further action in this interest by some special systematic plan, and it was approved. In regard to the temperance cause the action of the General Conference, as to total abstinence, was approved, and recommending local option and prohibition measures to suppress the liquor traffic.

The tract cause interest was also reported, for which purpose \$550.92 was appropriated. The board of stewards reported \$7,129 distributed at 100 per cent to claims presented, which had been previously reduced.

The committee on statistics made the following report in total: Probationers 4,711, increase 452; full members 28,426, increase 431; local preachers 193, increase 14; deacons 422, decrease 5; baptisms, children 3,367, increase 6; adults 361, increase 13; churches 367, increase 8; probable value \$2,718,800, increase \$400; parsonages 72, probable value \$298,900; collections \$29,230.76, women's foreign missionary \$2,498.85, church extension \$2,227.22, tract cause \$550.92, Sunday School Union \$532.25, freedman's aid \$1,171; education \$396.49, Episcopal fund \$1,171; number of Sunday schools 341, number of officers and teachers 5,023, number of scholars of all ages 31,225, average attendance 20,483, volumes in library 76,168, and number of conversions 2,105.

The next session of the Conference will be held in the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Washington, D. C.

After the appointments were read out the Conference adjourned. Rev. A. M. Courtenay goes to Winchester.

The Situs of Personal Property.

This question was definitely settled by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case known under the title of State Tax on Foreign Held Bonds (15 Wallace, 306, 328), in which the State of Pennsylvania attempted to tax the coupons, or interest, of mortgage bonds—the same being negotiable instruments—issued by railroads within her territory and jurisdiction, but held and owned by non-residents of the State, the exact language of the court being as follows: "Property lying beyond the jurisdiction of the State is not a subject upon which her taxing power can be legitimately exercised. Indeed it would seem that no adjudication should be necessary to establish so obvious a proposition." And yet a good deal of adjudication has been necessary to get so common-sense a proposition distinctly affirmed by a court of last resort; and so firmly, moreover, has the opposite doctrine been ingrained into most of our systems of State taxation, that assessments of every where are doubtless still acting in conformity for property whose actual location, or situs, is not within the taxing district.

It is time, however, that State officials should begin to understand that, in disregarding the decision of the United States Supreme Court above quoted, they render themselves personally liable to aggrieved parties for acting without jurisdiction; and that no legislative acts of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, or any State to the contrary will be of binding force on a tax payer in respect to listing his property, or upon assessors, or on the State judiciary; for enactments that have been adjudicated to be unconstitutional are not laws, and are not to be obeyed. And if it should so happen that State courts should fail to give full force and effect to this same decision, a writ of error will carry any case involving the points at issue to the United States Supreme Court, and the attempted arbitrary spoliation will be defeated by the Federal court, and the decrees of the court enforced, if need be, by the whole power of the general government.—D. A. Wells in the Atlantic Monthly.

R. M. T. Hunter on Southern Finance.

The New York Herald publishes a letter, written at its request, by Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, on the financial question. Mr. Hunter served as chairman of the United States Senate committee on finance from 1849 to 1861, a strong evidence of the high estimate entertained by his party of his financial ability. Mr. Hunter regards the destruction of the State banks by federal legislation as a great impediment to Southern prosperity. For a community which has been exhausted and prostrated by a desolating war the first necessity is ability to command and utilize capital. Banks create no capital, but they are indispensable agencies for extending and strengthening credit, and the national banking law has virtually deprived the South of this great resource by destroying the State banks. Had the South been able to substitute national banks in their place as was done in the North, the evil he holds would have been slight. But under a system which requires heavy deposits of federal bonds the Southern people, who were not the owners of such bonds, were deprived of the ordinary facilities of credit.

If the State banks had been permitted to stand, Southern recuperation would not have been so fatally obstructed. Banks could have been organized and secured on such property as the Southern people possessed. The bonds of their State governments, the municipal bonds of their cities and the bonds of the Southern railroads would have been availed for that purpose, and numerous local banks could have been made advances to the planters on the strength of their growing crops and their real estate. But the property of the planters could not enable them to borrow money in distant parts of the country, and they were deprived of the great advantage of an organized system of home credit. What would have been the condition of the North if, when the State banks were destroyed by federal legislation, they had been unable to supply their place by other institutions?

Mr. Hunter discusses emancipation only in its financial aspect. On this point he says: "The laborer owned for the most part by the landowner of the South was emancipated without compensation, and whether this was right or wrong, the owner was forced to meet debts contracted on the faith of this property, and to raise the money necessary to organize an industrial system entirely new when capital was scarce and more of it was required for his operations than ever before. Of course the system was but partially organized, and that at a deadly expense. This change may become ultimately as profitable as was the old system, but undoubtedly in its initiation it costs a great deal more. Much of the old system of production in the South, once so profitable, was abandoned, and when partially resumed the cost was so great as to leave but little profit to the producer. The landowners made out to live, but did little more, instead of creating a large surplus, as heretofore. What little capital once existed in that section was almost entirely consumed."

"Their banks were entirely destroyed, and the capital once held by individuals was generally lost. The State governments which, if directed and regulated by the interests of the people, might have assisted them much, were placed by federal intervention under the rule of the ignorant negro and corrupt carpet-bagger, and became actual nuisances and objects of dread to the industrious and intelligent part of the community."

Lowering of Canal Tolls.

The Washington Star of yesterday says: "We very recently published an extract from the Cumberland, Md., Times, taking, in the main, a judicious and hopeful outlook upon the business prospects of its more immediate vicinity, and, incidentally, of the country at large. The Times argued that through a moderate reduction of prices on all hands, so as to accommodate themselves to the general shrinkage of value, business would drop back to its old and firm basis and a rational prosperity be restored. Addressing itself particularly to the coal trade, which is a leading interest in western Maryland, and taking into view the large reduction in coal freights to Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio road of 25 cents per ton, that journal very naturally suggested that a corresponding reduction in the rate of tolls on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal must ensue."

"A later number of the same paper contains a comparison of the costs of shipment of the bridge's fuel by Baltimore and Georgetown respectively, which, considering the difference between the ton of 2,000 pounds by the road and 2,240 pounds by canal, vary no great deal, but with a balance in favor of the canal. 'Sill,' says the Times, 'the advantage is greatly with the railroad company, and it is necessary that a reduction of price on the part of the canal company be made. The management of the canal will see the necessity of prompt action in the matter, and what we have for some months insisted upon will be effected.'"

"What a great advantage alluded to lies with the railroad company in comparison with the canal, is a matter well understood by parties in the trade; and really it would appear that if Mr. Gorman and his board of directors are disposed to prove themselves the true and genuine friends of the great work they have in charge, they will make no unseemly delay in complying with the demands, as well of reason and sound policy, as of the numerous people concerned in the trade. With a railroad reduction of freight to tide-water so considerable as 25 cents per ton, it must be merely fatuous in the canal directory to refuse a corresponding reduction on their part; and any unnecessary delay in so doing will be sure to induce a belief in the public mind that the canal board are less influenced by a desire to benefit their own canal and customers than to save the plans and interests of the Baltimore road. As there can be no doubt that the board must drop its toll rate sooner or later, it would be more graceful in them to do it promptly."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun of this morning says:

"It is believed that business will be resumed on the canal within two weeks, but until something is done by the canal company to meet by reducing the rates for coal now charged by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad the shippers here do not expect that much coal business can be done at this point."

Civil Rights.

RICHMOND, VA., March 8.—The opening of the Richmond Theatre to-night, for the first time since the passage of the civil rights bill, attracted an immense crowd, both inside and out, in anticipation that negroes would attempt to exercise their newly acquired rights. There was a general disappointment as to any concerted action, for only one negro man entered the theatre. It is not known how he procured a ticket, but as soon as he was discovered in the parquette there was considerable excitement and vociferous cries of "Put him out," during which the negro remained perfectly quiet. This soon brought Manager Powell to the scene, who, to avoid a disturbance, which seemed imminent, requested the negro to step into the lobby, where after some talk he prevailed upon the negro to exchange his ticket for one to the gallery heretofore set apart for colored people, refunding him the difference in price. Shortly afterwards it was discovered that an octonorous courtisan was in the dress circle, her ticket there having been purchased by a white man. The attention of the police being called to her, she was requested to leave the dress circle, not on account of race or color, but because of her character. The audience during these two incidents were in a high state of excitement, but the performance closed without further interruption. The white man who bought the ticket for the woman had a personal difficulty afterwards in the bar-room on account of the part he had taken, and he was roughly handled.

New Hampshire votes for Governor, Railroad Commissioner and members of Congress to day.

BUTLER.—The death of Representative Butler leaves a vacancy in the first Massachusetts district, which will have to be filled by a new election before the meeting of the House in December. A few days before the adjournment of Congress, General Butler, who was displaced by the conservative course of his colleagues on the force bill and other partisan measures, went over to his seat and said, "Buff, if you don't behave yourself, I will move over into your district and beat you." This remark was half in joke and half in earnest. Mr. Butler regarded it as more of the latter, and spoke to several of his friends about it, not forgetting that Gen. Butler was not a resident of the Essex district when first elected to represent it in Congress. Now it is said by friends of Gen. Butler that his remark, even if meant as a joke at the time, will probably be realized in a way not then anticipated. They say that he will now move over to the Fall River district and endeavor to secure the nomination.

THE NEXT RETIRING SENATORS.—At the end of the Forty-fourth Congress, March 4, 1877, the terms of the following named Senators will expire: Goldthwaite, Alabama; Clayton, Arkansas; Saulsbury, Delaware; Norwood, Georgia; Logan, Illinois; Wright, Iowa; Harvey, Kansas; Stevenson, Kentucky; West, Louisiana; Morrill, Maine; Boutwell, Massachusetts; Ferry, Michigan; Windom, Minnesota; Alcorn, Mississippi; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Cragin, New Hampshire; Frelighuyssen, New Jersey; Ransom, North Carolina; Kelly, Oregon; Anthony, Rhode Island; Robertson, South Carolina; Conner, Tennessee; Hamilton, Texas; Johnston, Virginia, and Davis, West Virginia. Of the above fifteen are Republicans, nine Democrats, and one (Hamilton) Liberal.

WHEAT.—There have been vast quantities of Western wheat, white and red, received in Richmond. Some days there are as many as fifteen car loads received. A specimen of the white wheat is the finest we have ever seen.—Richmond News.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Harry C. Price will leave the city this evening for Baltimore, where he will immediately proceed to Denver, Colorado Territory, via Chicago, and enter upon his duties in the office of the Secretary of Colorado Territory. Harry carries with him the best wishes of a host of friends, who are loath to part with their congenial companion. Yearning hearts will beat for him, and fervent prayers will be offered up for his safe arrival and future success. If a warm heart, steadfast friendship and courtesy of manner combined can gain him friends in his new home, he will have numbers added to those he leaves behind. That the wise dispenser of all good will cheer his heart and sustain him in his new home, when his mind, wandering down the vista of the past, thinks of the loved and cherished ones he has left in his far off home, is the sincere wish of a FRIEND.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, March 9.—Wheat continues active and firm; offerings of 400 bushels red, with sales at 125, 127 and 130 for prime to choice. Corn is in brisk demand at yesterday's quotations; offerings 1800 bushels, with sales of white at 83, and mixed at 81 and 82. Rye is in light receipt, with sales at 92. Oats are quiet and steady; offerings of 500 bushels, with sales at 67.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 9.

Sun rose..... 6 21 | Moon sets..... 8 24
Sun sets..... 6 1 | High water..... 0 00

ARRIVED.

Schr Critterion, Norfolk, to Smeot & Perry.
Schr Flounder, Norfolk, for orders.

SAILED.

Steamer Sue, Baltimore, by Broders & Co.
Steamer Pilot Boy, Curriamann, by F. A. Reed.
Schr Hannah H Warwick, Norfolk, by Hamp and Bait Coal Co.

Schr Mathias Dunneok, Richmond, by Geo Y Worthington.

MARRIED.

In Spotsylvania county, Va., on Wednesday, March 3d, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. B. G. Baptista, Mr. HORACE F. CRISMOND, of Fredericksburg, and Miss BETTIE COLEMAN, of Spotsylvania co.

DIED.

At the residence of her father, John H. Downing, of Fauquier county, Va., on the 6th inst., of diphtheria, ARIET ANN DOWNING, aged 4 years and 11 months. Ariet was a good child of very amiable disposition and intellectual endowment. A high order for one of her age, she bore her sufferings with remarkable fortitude. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord." B.
[Warren Sentinel will please copy.]

BALTIMORE.

POTOMAC RIVER STEAMERS.
The steamer EXPRESS, Capt. J. T. Barker, will leave pier 10, Light street, Baltimore, EVERY TUESDAY, at 4 p. m. Returning, will leave Alexandria EVERY FRIDAY, at four o'clock p. m.

The steamer SUE, Capt. James Harper, will leave pier 10, Light street, Baltimore, EVERY THURSDAY, at 5 p. m. Returning, will leave Alexandria EVERY MONDAY, at 9 p. m. Freight will not be received after 4 p. m. Both steamers will stop each way at their respective river landings.

For further information apply to J. BRODER & CO., Agents, mh 9 11 King street.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED.

We have just received from the old and reliable house of David Landreth & Son, our first supply of their celebrated Garden Seeds, which we warrant fresh and genuine. We have also a large supply of their Rural Registers, which contain much valuable information for gardeners, for gratuitous distribution.

HENRY COOK & CO., 107 King street.

STAMPING DEPARTMENT OF GREEN'S NOTION HOUSE and Hair Goods Manufactory, 75 King street. Liberal feature continuing, a stamped Band and Sleeve will be given to any one for each 25 cents' worth of Stamping done here, until March 1st. Call and examine the many beautiful designs for Embroidery and Braiding, and also the handsome alphabets for marking handkerchiefs, pillow cases, aprons, etc. CHARLES W. GREEN, feb 20 76 King street.

SEED!

We have just received from the old and reliable firm of Landreth & Son our first supply of NEW CROP GARDEN SEED for the Spring of 1875. LANDRETH'S ALMANACS and CATALOGUES can be had upon application. Price 25 cts per copy. B. S. LEADBEATER & BRO. feb 6

NOTICE!

I have just prepared another supply of PECTORAL COUGH DROPS, a safe and effectual cure for Coughs, Hoarseness, etc., equal to any in the market. Price 25 cts per bottle. W. F. CREIGHTON, 85 King street.

JANNEY'S CHILBLAIN LINIMENT.

An infallible cure for Frosted Feet. We have sold large quantities of the above preparation this season, and as it always the case, with entire satisfaction to purchasers. Price 25 cts per bottle. For sale both wholesale and retail at our Drug Warehouse, No. 145 King street. feb 17 JANNEY & CO.

CLARK'S AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONE.

Having received the Agency of this very valuable and popular Manure, I am now prepared to fill orders for the same. Price \$4.00 per ton of 2000 lbs. THOS. PERRY, mar 1 17 King street.

DRY GOODS.

FEBRUARY 27th, 1875.
Received by Adams Express:
Trehel-warp BLACK ALPACAS.
FRENCH MOUSLIN, 3-4 and 6-4, extra cheap.
BLACK MERINO SHAWLS.
ALSO IRISH LINENS, FLANNELS, ALPACA BINDINGS, &c.
feb 27 D. F. WITMER CO.

SHAWLS—Our entire stock of Shawls to be sold at greatly reduced prices.
WM. N. BERKLEY & SON, feb 27 64 King street.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
NEW GOODS FOR EARLY SPRING.
Special attention is called to a choice stock of NEW STYLE SPRING CALICOES, Bleached and Brown Domestic, Flannels, Sheetings, Gingham, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Cottons, and other staple Dry Goods, purchased within the last day or two at very low prices, and will be sold at Baltimore rates.

D. F. BRASHEAR, feb 25 109 King street.

BED BLANKETS, Bed Comforts and Counterpanes, at reduced prices.
WM. N. BERKLEY & SON, feb 19 64 King street.

NOTICE—Our very large stock of DRESS GOODS we want to sell out very much. As our assortment is good and we will make the prices suit the times, we hope to dispose of a large quantity of them to make way for Spring purchases.
feb 2 D. F. WITMER CO.

DOMESTICS.

Calicoes, Cottons, &c., received this 25th instant. A large stock, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
jan 25 D. F. WITMER CO.

DEALERS' ATTENTION!

HOSIERY! Direct from the factory. Cheap Hose and Half Hose. A large stock just received from first hands.
jan 15 D. F. WITMER CO.

IMMENSE BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS

AT PRETZFELDER & BENDHEIM'S.
NO. 144 KING STREET.

Black Gro. Grain Silk, at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50.
Irish Poplins, at 87c, \$1.00, \$1.12 and \$1.25.
Pure Mohair Alpaca, worth 75c, at 54c.
Best Alpaca, worth 80c, at 37c.
Best Alpaca, worth 80c, at 25c.
All-wool Washers, worth 75c, at 60c.
Beautiful line of Waterproofs, at 87c, \$1.00, \$1.12 and \$1.25.

Immense stock of Camels, Serges, Diagonals, &c., &c.

Black Cashmeres, Merinos, Bombazine, Tammies and Drap d'Ete a specialty.

Cassimere for Men and Boys, from 40c up. Large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.

Ladies' Merino Vests, worth \$1, at 62c.
Gents' Undershirts, worth 75c, at 50c.

All-wool Blankets, worth \$8, at \$5.
Best yard-wide Bleached Cottons at 12c.

Shawls—India, Paisley, Broche, Merino and all-wool fancy.

Ladies' and Misses' Furs at less than actual value.

Great variety of Ladies' Scarfs, big stock of Notions, &c. Our stock is large and complete in all its branches. Call and convince yourselves.
dec 19

JUST RECEIVED

A beautiful assortment of LADIES' NECK TIES, of all colors. LADIES' and GENTS' HANDE'FS. NEEDLE BOOKS and SPOOL COTTON CASES,